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We urge you to consult your doctor

Ayer's

Ask your doctor, "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels regular." Then ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?"

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THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

NO TARIFF NEEDED

The World's Greatest Steelmakers, Carnegie and Schwab, Declare That American Labor is Really the Cheapest and that the Steel Industry is Ready For the Competition of the World.

The foremost men of the iron and steel industry in the United States have declared publicly that steel needs no protection whatever; that the manufacture of iron and steel is actually no longer an "infant industry," but able to stand on its feet and compete with the world.

No one disputes Andrew Carnegie's pre-eminent ability in steel manufacture and knowledge of its conditions. In his article in the Century Magazine of December, 1908, he states unequivocally that the time has come for free trade in iron and steel products. He says, "The day has passed when any foreign country can seriously affect our steel manufacture, tariff or no tariff." And again in the same article: "The writers co-operated in making several reductions as steel manufacturers became able to bear reductions. Today they need no protection unless perhaps in some new specialties unknown to the writer, because steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man. Not a ton of steel is produced in the world at as small an outlay for labor as in our own country."

Carnegie Advises Payne.

Carnegie also appeared by request at the hearings by the ways and means committee while the Payne tariff bill was being prepared and gave the members some plain truths. He told them to use their brains and not take the figures as to cost of production submitted by interested parties saying: "They are incapable of judging justly. No judge should be permitted to sit in a cause in which he is interested, and you make the greatest mistake in your life if you attach importance to an interested witness. You would not do it in a court of justice, would you?" And again, "There are as many ways of figuring costs as there are of skinning a cat." And he added these significant words: "It is not possible for the world to compete with the home producer. But I agree with the president elect (Taft) that the effect of a tariff is to render easier combinations raising their prices to an excessive degree beyond what they could do under free trade."

Payne Favors the Steel Trust.

Payne and his committee listened to the suggestions of the steel trust and reported a merely nominal and ineffectual reduction in the steel schedule. These reductions would not bring lower prices, except possibly in the case of steel rails. And the senate has increased the Payne rates on various items in the steel schedule more nearly to the Dingley figures. This is for the profits of the trust, of course.

Schwab Knows American Labor.

Next to Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel corporation and now president of the Bethlehem Steel company, is most conspicuous for thoroughgoing experience and ability in steelmaking. He said publicly in an interview reported in the Journal of Commerce of New York on March 29: "Cut the tariff on steel or anything else you please. American labor can stand it. I believe in a reduction. I feel just as Andrew Carnegie does on that matter. American labor can make the best steel in the world, and with it we can compete with the world."

"I have been in contact with labor of all kinds for many years," Schwab

continued, "and I know what it can do. I know that American workmen can produce more steel in a given time than any others in the world. I know that they put out better steel than any others. We have nothing to fear from a cut in duties, because we have the best goods. It is true that we pay our workmen more money than other nations, but you always have to pay skillful workmen the highest wages. Therefore the highest paid labor is the most profitable to the employer. The skillful man makes money for the employer."

AN INDUSTRY THREATENED

A Typical Illustration of How the Payne Bill Hurts Manufacturing—The Uncalled For Increases in Fur Duties and What the Women Will Have to Pay for Fur Articles.

A good illustration of the unhealthy and dangerous condition into which tariff protection drives manufacturing interests is afforded by the recent plight of the American manufacturers of wearing apparel made from furs. By an increase in the duty on their necessary material, which the Payne bill provided, this industry was seriously threatened. The manufacturers and the Furriers' union, composed of the workers, were much agitated over the Payne fur schedule and declared that if it were enacted about 50,000 men and women would be thrown out of work throughout the country. A certain result will be a heavy increase in the prices of many articles made of furs.

Of course these manufacturers, like the manufacturers of woolen goods and all others, should be able to get their material free of duty, so as to have a fair opportunity to carry on and extend their industry. But the Dingley tariff imposes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on "furs dressed in the skin, but not made up into articles," and a similar duty on manufactures of furs not articles of wearing apparel when partly prepared for use as material. It also fixes the duty at 35 per cent on articles of wearing apparel of every sort partly or wholly manufactured of fur. Undressed furs are free of duty, but the manufacturers find it absolutely necessary in their business to import a great many skins both dressed and dyed.

A Sop to One Kills Others.

Now, the Payne tariff bill changes the wording of the schedule so that the 20 per cent duty on dressed skins is raised to 35 per cent when they are "dyed, repaired, sewed or advanced in any manner further than dressed," and as the manufacturers must import or buy here a great many skins in these conditions to be worked up into the finished articles of apparel and as the duty on the finished articles was fixed at 35 per cent by the Payne bill, the manufacturers in this line found their material about to cost them much more. They were therefore driven to demand an increase to 50 per cent in the duty on the finished articles, or else a reduction in the rate on their material. If they could not get relief in either direction many of them would have had to go out of business. Thus the tariff kills off a number of manufacturers in order to add to the profits of a few specially favored ones—in this case certain dyeing interests. What these dyeing interests really need, of course, is to get their dyestuffs and other materials free of duty and not to have another industry damaged to help them.

The People Pay Much More.

The senate has relieved the terrors of the manufacturers by raising the rate on the finished articles made from fur to 50 per cent.

The increased rates of the Payne-Aldrich bill will materially increase the cost to the consumers, principally women, of many fur articles. For example, the little gray squirrel skins which have been used by the millions during the past few years in this market will be increased in cost 15 per cent by the Payne duties. As these are used almost entirely for low priced articles, a very large number of users will be affected. A gray squirrel muff that has heretofore retailed at \$7.50 will have to be sold at retail at \$8.75 under the Payne bill. Not less than \$5 will have to be added to the retail price of one of the popular black dyed pony coats selling for less than \$50, with a proportionate increase in the higher priced coats. The seal dyed muskrat garments, known as Beasam seal, Hudson seal and other trade names, will cost the wearer under the Payne bill as it stands from \$25 to \$50 more, depending upon the quality and length of the coat purchased.

These higher duties will also hasten the extermination of the American fur bearing animals, upon which a great industry depends. Many states of the Union are now adopting measures intended to save these animals from extinction.

Hawaii to Welcome Fairbanks.

Honolulu, April 22.—Elaborate plans have been made for the reception of former Vice President C. W. Fairbanks and his party due to arrive here today from San Francisco on the Japanese steamer Chiyo Maru. Fairbanks will be entertained by the territorial government, both houses of the legislature and various public bodies.

Protection.

Fence our Europe rivals out; Keep the duty steep; Save our honest workman From foreign labor cheap.

Build a tall old tariff wall, Thus produce a dearth And make the honest workman pay Twice what things are worth.

When his cheek is thin with want And thinner is his caft? Fill his place with an immigrant Who'll do his work for half.

—Newark Evening News.

THE SUGAR SHAM

How the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Favors the Sugar Trust

THE CONSUMER SOLD AGAIN

An Infinitesimal Reduction in the High Duty on Refined Sugar and How It Is More Than Made Up in Other Ways—The Great and Unscrupulous Trust Has Friends in Both the House and the Senate.

That persistent protest by the people against tariff plunder will produce results was proved by what happened in the house of representatives on April 8 and 9, when certain amendments to the Payne tariff bill were voted on. Standard Oil has been pretty thoroughly exposed to the public in one way or another, and the countervailing duty on petroleum which Payne put in his bill and which is in the Dingley law was known to be simply for the benefit of Standard Oil. The fight against it grew so strong that Cannon and Payne were forced into the open in defense of their special privilege for Standard Oil. Cannon even took the floor to try to save it. But he and Payne were decisively beaten, and oil goes to the free list.

The Trust Defrauds the Revenue.

The way to put an end to all the plundering tariff jobs is to bring them and their defenders out into the open and fight them to a finish. The sugar trust is no better than the oil trust, and there are plenty of others as bad as both combined. The sugar trust has enjoyed for many years at the hands of the government an enormously valuable privilege of taxing heavily all the consumers of its sugar. The government has given it "protection" at the rate of about 80 per cent of the in bond value of sugar. This has given the trust many millions in unearned profits and made it very rich and powerful. Yet, only a few weeks ago, the sugar trust was convicted in the federal courts of having defrauded the United States customs out of about \$2,250,000 in duties payable on raw sugars it has imported and used. The United States is now trying hard to collect this money, the trust fighting every step in the process.

The Trust Sells Sugar Cheaper Abroad.

The sugar tariff is another great iniquity which it is remarkable the American people should have endured so long. The price of all the sugar consumed in the United States, whether foreign or domestic, is based on the in bond price of foreign sugars plus the duty and the cost of refining. The duty on refined sugar is in the Dingley tariff \$1.95 per 100 pounds, practically 2 cents a pound, and if there were no duty on sugar granulated sugar would be sold to the consumer at 2 cents a pound less than the present price. This is proved by the fact that the sugar trust exports refined sugar to foreign markets at 2 cents a pound less than its price in the domestic markets. An actual transaction of this kind came to light in New York recently. On Feb. 25 of this year the American Sugar Refining company (the sugar trust) exported refined sugar to Great Britain at 2.6 cents per pound. At the same time the price of the same article in the domestic market was 4.55 cents per pound, the difference being 1.95 cents per pound, or the exact amount of the duty.

A Little Pretended Relief.

The revenue to the government from the duties on sugar, raw and refined, is only about one-third of the direct cost to the people, to say nothing of the indirect cost in crippling other industries and adding to the prices of the articles into which sugar enters.

The high duty on sugar is maintained not for the sake of revenue, but to "protect" the great sugar trust. The people are beginning to learn something of what this means, and the Payne tariff bill makes a pretense of reducing the protection a very little. It fixes the rate on refined sugar at 1.90 cents per pound instead of 1.95.

How the Trust Gains.

The Payne bill really takes excellent care of the sugar trust and leaves it with more "protection" than before. For one thing, as imports of raw sugar from Cuba pay 20 per cent less than the regular rate on raws and as the Cuban sugar practically makes the market price of raws in New York, the trust by this provision saves about one-eighth of a cent per pound on the cost of its raw material.

But of even more importance is the "minimum and maximum" proviso in the bill, which adds 20 per cent to the rates on imports from all countries which do not grant special tariff concessions to the United States. Practically the only countries from which imports of refined sugar can be expected to come are Germany and Austria, and conditions in these countries are such that the additional 20 per cent is practically certain to be imposed. This will make the actual rate on refined sugar higher than in the Dingley tariff: 1.90 cents per pound increased by 20 per cent is 2.28 cents as against 1.95 in the Dingley tariff.

The Trust Can Meet the World.

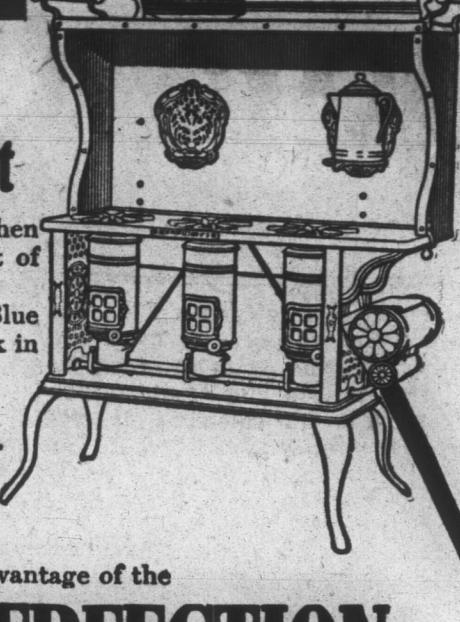
No wonder the trust is profitable with such good care. This trust can, as a matter of fact, refine sugar more cheaply here than can be done anywhere else in the world. The independent refineries claim that with free raw material they can meet the competition of the world, and they are not as well equipped as the trust. The entire labor cost of refining sugar in this country does not exceed one-tenth of a cent per pound.

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NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

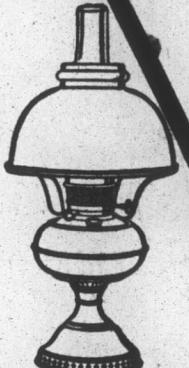
is its handsome CABINET TOP, which gives it every convenience of the modern steel range. Has an ample top shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and is even fitted with racks for towels. Made in three sizes, and can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not

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EGER BROS., RENNSLAER, INDIANA

Come to The Democrat office for fine job printing.

KING No. 6433.

SHIRE STALLION.

KING is a dark dapple bay stallion, 16 hands high and weighs 1,600 pounds at present time. He was foaled May 21, 1900; bred by C. M. Moots, Normal, Ill. Sire, Almoner, No. 2000 (8682); Dam, Lula 5868, by Conqueror IX, 21.

Stand, Terms and Conditions: King will stand the season of 1909 at my farm, 10 1/2 miles north of Rensselaer, 3 1/2 miles east of Fair Oaks and 1 1/2 miles south of Virgil, at \$10.00 to insure colt to stand and suck. Service money becomes due at once or owner parting with mare; product of horse held good for service. Not responsible for accidents.

PAUL SCHULTZ, Owner.

VASISTAS.

VASISTAS is an imported Percheron Stallion, recorded in both the French and American Stud Books; color black and tan. He weighs 1800 pounds in moderate condition. He stands 16 hands high, fore leg 10 1/2 inches, hind leg 12 inches. We invite you to see him at his colts throughout the country.

Will stand for the season of 1909—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at farm of Charley Pullin, five miles north and 1/2 mile east of Rensselaer; Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Hemphill stallion barn in Rensselaer. TERMS: \$12 to insure colt to stand and suck; \$12 to insure mare in foal, payable when mare is known to be in foal. Parting with mare forfeits insurance and service fee becomes due at once. Not responsible for accidents.

CHARLEY PULLIN & SON.

TOM, Norman Stallion

TOM is a sorrel horse with silver mane and tail, stands 16 hands high and now weighs 1575 pounds. Sire Vasistas